

the comforts which its policy ensures and the happiness which it imparts.

Should a revision of the tariff, with a view to revenue, become necessary in the estimation of congress, I doubt not you will approach the subject with a just and enlightened regard to the interests of the whole Union. The principles and views which I have heretofore had occasion to submit, remain unchanged. It can, however, never be too often repeated, that the prominent interest of every important pursuit of life, requires for success, permanency and stability in legislation. These can only be attained by adopting as the basis of action, moderation in all things, which is as indispensably necessary to secure the harmonious action of the political as the animal system. In our political organization, no one section of the country should desire to have its supposed interests advanced at the sacrifice of all others; but Union being the great interest, equally precious to all, should be fostered and sustained by mutual concession and the cultivation of the spirit of compromise from which the constitution itself proceeded.

You will be informed, by the report from the treasury department, of the measure taken under the act of the last session, authorizing the re-issue of treasury notes in lieu of those then outstanding.—The system adopted in pursuance of existing laws, seems well calculated to save the country a large amount of interest, while it affords convenience and obviates dangers and expense in the transmission of funds to disbursing agents. I refer you also to that report for the means proposed by the secretary to increase the revenue, and particularly to that portion of it which relates to the warehousing system, which I earnestly urged upon congress at its last session, and as to the importance of which my opinion has undergone no change.

In view of the disordered condition of the currency at the time, and the high rates of exchange between different parts of the country, I felt it to be incumbent on me, to present to the consideration of your predecessors, a proposition conflicting in no degree with the constitution, or with the rights of the states, and having the sanction not in detail, but in principle, of some of the eminent men who had preceded me in the executive office. The proposition contemplated the issuing of treasury notes of denominations not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, to be employed in the payment of the obligations of the government in lieu of gold and silver, at the option of the public creditor, and to an amount not exceeding \$15,000,000. It was proposed to make them receivable everywhere, and to establish at various points depositories of gold and silver to be held in trust for the redemption of such notes, so as to insure their convertibility into specie.—No doubt was entertained that such notes would have maintained a par value with gold and silver, thus furnishing a paper currency of equal value over the Union, thereby meeting the just expectations of the people and fulfilling the duties of a parental government. Whether the depositories be permitted to sell or purchase bills under very limited restrictions, together with all its other details, was submitted to the wisdom of congress, and was regarded as of secondary importance. I thought then, and think now, that such an arrangement would have been attended with the happiest results. The whole matter of the currency would have been placed where by the constitution it was designed to be placed—under the immediate supervision and control of congress. The action of the government would have been independent of all corporations, and the same eye which rests uneasily on the specie currency and guards it against adulteration, would also have rested upon the paper currency, to control and regulate its issues and protect it against depreciation. The same reason which would forbid congress from parting with the coinage, would seem to operate with nearly equal force in regard to any substitution for the precious metals in the form of a circulating medium. Paper, when substituted for specie, constitutes a standard of value by which the operations of society are regulated, and whatever causes its depreciation, affects society to an extent nearly, if not quite, equal to the adulteration of the coin. Nor can I withhold the remark, that its advantages, contrasted with a Bank of the United States, apart from the fact that a bank was esteemed as obnoxious to the public sentiment, as well on the score of expediency as of constitutionality, appeared to me to be striking and obvious. The relief which a bank would afford by an issue of \$15,000,000 of its notes, judging from the experience of the late United States Bank, would not have occurred in less than fifteen years; whereas, by the proposed arrangement, the relief arising from the issue of \$15,000,000 of treasury notes would have been consummated in one year; thus furnishing in the fifteenth part of the time in which a bank could have accomplished it, a paper medium of exchange, equal in amount to the real wants of the country at par value with gold and silver. The saving to the government would have been equal to all the interest which it has had to pay on treasury notes of previous as well as subsequent issues, thereby relieving the government, and at the same time afford-

ing relief to the people. Under all the responsibilities attached to the station which I occupy, and in redemption of a pledge given to the last congress at the close of its first session, I submitted the suggestion to its consideration at two consecutive sessions. The recommendation, however, met with no favor at its hands. While I am free to admit, that the necessities of the times have since become greatly ameliorated, and that there is good reason to hope that the country is safely and rapidly emerging from the difficulties and embarrassments which every where surrounded it in 1841, yet I cannot but think that its restoration to a sound and healthy condition would be greatly expedited by a resort to the expedient in a modified form.

The operations of the treasury now rest on the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816, and those laws have been so administered as to produce as great a quantum of good to the country as their provisions are capable of yielding. If there had been any distinct expression of opinion going to show that public sentiment is adverse to the plan either as heretofore recommended to congress, or in modified form, while my own opinion in regard to it would remain unchanged, I should be very far from again presenting it to your consideration. The government has originated with the states and the people, for their own benefit and advantage; and it would be subversive of the foundation principle of the political edifice which they have reared, to persevere in a measure which in their mature judgements, they had either repudiated or condemned. The will of our constituents, clearly expressed, should be regarded as the light to guide our footsteps; the true difference between a monarchical or aristocratical government and a republic being, that in the first the will of the few prevails over the will of the many, while in the last the will of the many should alone be consulted.

The report of the secretary of war will bring you acquainted with the condition of that important branch of the public service. The army may be regarded in consequence of the small number of the rank and field in each company and regiment, as little more than a nucleus around which to rally the military force of the country in case of war, and yet its service in preserving the peace of the frontiers are of a most important nature. In all cases of emergency, the reliance of the country is properly placed in the militia of the several states, and it may well deserve the consideration of congress, whether a new and more perfect organization might not be introduced, looking mainly to the volunteer companies of the Union for the present, and of easy application to the great body of the militia in time of war.

The expenditures of the war department have been considerably reduced in the last two years; contingencies, however, may arise, which would call for the filling up of the regiments with a full complement of men, and make it very desirable to re-mount the corps of dragoons, which by an act of the last congress was directed to be dissolved.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the secretary for information in relation to the navy of the United States. While every effort has been and will continue to be made to retrench all superfluities and lop off all excrescences which from time to time may have grown up, yet it has not been regarded as wise or prudent to recommend any material change in annual appropriations. The interests which are involved are of too important a character to lead to the recommendation of any other than a liberal policy.—Adequate appropriations ought to be made to enable the executive to fit out all the ships that are now in a course of building, or that require repairs, for active service in the shortest possible time, should any emergency arise which may require it. An efficient navy, while it is the cheapest means of public defence, enlists in its support the feelings of pride and confidence which brilliant deeds and heroic valor have heretofore served to strengthen and confirm.

I refer you particularly to that part of the secretary's report which has reference to recent experiments in the application of steam and in the construction of war steamers, and under the superintendence of distinguished officers of the navy. In addition to other manifest improvements in the construction of the steam engine and application of the motive power, which has rendered them more appropriate to the uses of ships of war, one of those officers has brought into use a power which makes the steam ship most formidable either for attack or defence. I cannot too strongly recommend this subject to your consideration, and do not hesitate to express my entire conviction of its great importance.

I call your particular attention also to that portion of the secretary's report which has reference to the late session of congress which prohibited the transfer of any balance of appropriation from other heads of appropriation to that for building, equipment, and repair. The repeal of that prohibition will enable the department to give renewed employment to a large class of workmen who have been necessarily discharged in consequence of the want of means to pay them—a circumstance attended, especially at this sea-

son of the year, with much privation and suffering.

It gives me great pain to announce to you the loss of the steam ship "The Missouri," by fire, in the Bay of Gibraltar, where she had stopped to renew her supplies of coal, on her voyage to Alexandria, with Mr. Cushing, the American minister to China on board. There is ground for high commendation of the officers and men, for the coolness and intrepidity and perfect submission to discipline evinced under the most trying circumstances. Surrounded by a raging fire, which the utmost exertion could not subdue, and which threatened momentarily the explosion of her well supplied magazine, the officers exhibited no signs of fear, and the men obeyed every order with alacrity. Nor was she abandoned until the last gleam of hope of saving her had expired. It is well worthy your consideration whether the losses sustained by the officers and crew in this unfortunate affair should not be reimbursed to them.

I cannot take leave of this painful subject without adverting to the aid rendered upon the occasion, by the British authorities at Gibraltar, and the commander, officers and crew of the British ship of the line "The Malabar," which was lying at the time in the bay. Every thing that generosity or humanity could dictate, was promptly performed. It is by such acts of good will by one to another of the family of nations, that fraternal feelings are nourished and the blessings of permanent peace secured.

The report of the postmaster general will bring you acquainted with the operations of that department during the past year, and will suggest to you such modifications of the existing laws as in your opinion the exigencies of the public service may require. The change which the country has undergone of late years in the mode of travel and transportation has afforded so many facilities for the transmission of mail matter out of the regular mail, as to require the greatest vigilance and circumspection in order to enable the officer at the head of the department to restrain the expenditures within the income. There is also too much reason to fear that the franking privilege has run into great abuse. The department nevertheless has been conducted with the greatest vigor, and has attained at the least possible expense, all the useful objects for which it was established.

In regard to all the Departments, I am quite happy in the belief that nothing has been left undone which was called for by a true spirit of economy, or by a system of accountability rightly enforced. This is in some degree apparent from the fact, that the government has sustained no loss by the default of any of its agents. In the complex, but at the same time, beautiful machinery of our system of government, it is not a matter of surprise, that some remote agency may have failed for an instant to fulfil its desired office; but I feel confident in the assertion, that nothing has occurred to interrupt the harmonious action of the government itself, and that while the laws have been executed with efficiency and vigor, the rights neither of states nor individuals have been trampled on or disregarded.

In the meantime the country has been steadily advancing in all that contributes to national greatness. The tide of population continues unbrokenly to flow into the new states and territories, where a refuge is found not only for our native born fellow citizens, but for emigrants from all parts of the civilized world, who come among us to partake of the blessings of our free institutions, and to aid by their labor to swell the current of our wealth and power.

It is due to every consideration of public policy that the lakes and rivers of the west should receive all such attention at the hands of congress as the constitution will enable it to bestow. Works in favor of and proper situations on the lakes would be found to be as indispensably necessary in case of war to carry on safe and successful naval operations; as fortifications on the Atlantic sea board. The appropriation made by the last congress for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river, has been diligently and efficiently applied.

I cannot close this communication, gentlemen, without recommending to your most favorable consideration, the interests of this district. Appointed by the constitution its exclusive legislators, and forming in this particular the only anomaly in our system of government of the legislative body being elected by others than those for whose advantage they are to legislate, you will feel a superadded obligation to look well into their condition, and to leave no cause for complaint or regret. The seat of government of our associated republics cannot but be regarded as worthy of your parental care.

In connexion with its other interests, as well as those of the whole country, I recommend that at your present session you adopt such measures, in order to carry into effect the Smithsonian bequest, as in your judgment will be best calculated to consummate the liberal intent of the testator.

When, under a dispensation of Divine Providence, I succeeded to the presidential office, the state of public affairs was embarrassing and critical. To add to the irritation consequent upon a long standing controversy with one of the most power-

ful nations of modern times, involving not only questions of boundary which under the most favorable circumstances, are always embarrassing, but at the same time important and high principles of maritime law—border controversies between the citizens and subjects of the two countries had engendered a state of feeling and of conduct which threatened the most calamitous consequences. The hazards incident to this state of things were greatly heightened by the arrest and imprisonment of a subject of Great Britain, who, acting, as it was alleged, as a part of a military force, had aided in the commission of an act violative of the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and involving the murder of a citizen of the state of New York. A large amount of claims against the government of Mexico remained unadjusted, and a war of several years' continuance with the savage tribes of Florida still prevailed, attended with the desolation of a large portion of that beautiful territory, and with the sacrifice of many valuable lives. To increase the embarrassment of the government, individual and state credit had been nearly stricken down, and confidence in the general government was so much impaired that loans of a small amount could only be negotiated at a considerable sacrifice. As a necessary consequence of the blight which had fallen on commerce and mechanical industry, the ships of the one were thrown out of employment, and the operations of the other had been greatly diminished. Owing to the condition of the currency, exchanges between different parts of the country had become ruinously high, and trade had to depend on a depreciated paper currency in concluding the transactions. I shall be permitted to congratulate the country that, under an overruling Providence peace was preserved without a sacrifice of the national honor; the war in Florida was brought to a speedy termination; a large portion of the claims on Mexico have been fully adjudicated, and are in a course of payment, while justice has been rendered to us in other matters by other nations; confidence between man and man is in a great measure restored, and the credit of this government fully and perfectly re-established. Commerce is becoming more and more extended in its operations, and manufacturing and mechanical industry once more reap the rewards of skill and labor honestly applied. The operations of trade rest on a sound currency, and the rates of exchange are reduced to their lowest amount. In this condition of things I have felt it to be my duty to bring to your favorable consideration matters of great interest in their present and ultimate results, and the only desire which I feel in connexion with the future is, and will continue to be, to leave the country prosperous, and its institutions unimpaired. JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, December, 1853.

TAX OF 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the undermentioned precincts of La Salle county, that I will attend at the several places herein mentioned for the purpose of receiving the Taxes due the State and County for the year A. D. 1843, viz:

In Ottawa precinct, at my office in Ottawa on Saturday the 30th day of December, 1843.
In Dayton precinct, at the post office in Dayton on Monday the 1st day of January, 1844.
In South Ottawa precinct, at the house of Sylvanus Cook, on Saturday the 2nd day of January.
In Brookfield precinct, at the house of Angus McMillan on Wednesday the 3rd day of January.
In Grant precinct, at the house of Lovell Kimball, on Friday the 5th day of January.
In Utica precinct, at the house of Simon Crawford on Monday the 8th day of January.
In Western precinct, at the house of A. Moon in the town of La Salle on Tuesday the 9th, and at the National Hotel (the election house of said precinct) on the 10th day of January.
In Vermilion precinct, at the house of N. M. Letts, on Thursday the 11th, and at the house of Asa Holbridge on the 12th days of January.
In North Vermilion precinct, at the house of L. W. Dimmick, on the 13th day of January.
In Lorain precinct, at the house of John Hammond, on the 15th, and at the house of David Crawford on the 16th day of January.
In Mission precinct, at the house of L. H. Road, on the 17th, and at the house of J. S. Armstrong on the 18th day of January.
In the Norwegian settlement, at the house of Christian Olson, on the 19th day of January.
In Troy Grant precinct, at the house of C. H. Gilman, on the 22d; at the house of Levi Kelsey, on the 23d; at the house of Justin Dewey, on the 24th day of January.
In Washington precinct, at the house of Joel Carter, on the 25th day of January.
In Indian Creek precinct, at the house John Batchelor on the 26th day of January.
In Eagle precinct, at the house of Samuel Mackey, on the 29th, and at the house of Thomas Downey, on the 30th day of January.

WILLIAM REDDICK,
Collector La Salle County.

Those owing Taxes for 1842 or any previous year are requested to make immediate payment. County orders and Auditor's warrants at all times received.

I will notify the remaining precincts in due season.
WILLIAM REDDICK,
Ottawa, Dec. 15, 1843.

Administrator's Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Jehu Gum, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same to the subscriber, administrator of said estate, or to the Probate Justice of La Salle county within nine months from the date hereof.

N. M. REEDER,
Administrator,
Dec. 22, 1843.

NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore existing between T. L. Dickey and J. M. Crothers, in the practice of law, is this day dissolved. The books, accounts and notes are transferred to T. L. Dickey, to whom payments may be made.

T. L. DICKEY,
Dec. 1, 1843. J. M. CROTHERS.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR 1844.
FOR PRESIDENT:
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.
(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)



THE FREE TRADER.
Ottawa, Ill., Friday, December 22, 1843.

Gov. Foss arrived at this place on the 17th, at about noon, and immediately left, in company with Mr. RYAN, for Lockport.

Several advertisements and other matter prepared for this week's paper, have been crowded out.

Whig State Convention.

It is doubtless known to many of our readers that Monday the 11th inst. was fixed upon by the whig junta at Springfield as the day for holding a whig state convention. Well, the day came; but with it—contrary to the high behests of the junta aforesaid—there came very few delegates. However, this difficulty was easily got along with. That wonderful sagacity which so eminently distinguishes the whig leaders of our state, had not failed to enable them to foresee this difficulty, and accordingly they wisely fixed the meeting of the convention at the time of the meeting of the supreme court and while the U. S. district court was in session, when they knew there would be persons from all parts of the state at the seat of government. So they readily converted the whig lawyers, witnesses, &c. in attendance, into delegates. It is true, in many counties no meetings were held to appoint delegates—as was the case in this county—but what of that? Surely it furnished no reason why those counties should go unrepresented in the great whig state convention; and could not the junta at Springfield as well make delegates as the whigs could in the different counties? Certainly; and so thought the junta; and they appointed delegates for many counties; and for this county they appointed two first-rate whigs, as good, doubtless as the whigs of La Salle could have appointed themselves. Well, in this way the junta got together over a hundred delegates, which made a good sized convention.

The main object of the convention having been to nominate electors of president and vice president, that was accordingly among the first business it transacted. S. Lisle Smith and Abraham Lincoln were appointed senatorial electors, and Jos. Gillespie, Edwin B. Webb, U. F. Linder, J. J. Brown, D. M. Woodson, Nath. Belcher, and Wm. Brown district electors.

The next step the convention took was to prepare an address to the people. This is a remarkable document to come from a party that has in its ranks all the "deceit." It opens with a volley of abuse against John Tyler, says that, in refusing to become a tool in the hands of Clay & co. he was "motivated by an idiotic obstinacy of character, with motives as impure and abandoned as ever ranked in the bosom of a Judas or an Arnold," and applies to him the epithets of "traitor," "recrunt," &c. with finished Billingsgate adroitness. It then, in high terms, the marvellous beauties of protection, after which it tells us, with very whigish regard for truth, that, if the democrats succeed, there will be no more tariffs, but that the whole revenue of the government, thirty-six millions a year, will be raised by direct taxation. The address also strongly advocates a national bank, of the old-fashioned Biddle stamp; goes in for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the states; and then winds up by giving three cheers for "Harry of the West."

Upon the motion to adopt this address it appears a warm debate sprung up, which we think is not at all astonishing. One of the causes of this debate was a motion, made by one of the delegates, to strike out the word "traitor," where it was applied to President Tyler. The main speaker against this motion was U. F. Linder, who, as he has himself within the last few years "turned his coat" not over four times, was doubtless as appropriate a person as any to portray the character of the political traitor. His speech is said to have been scathing in the extreme; nor, it would appear, was it wanting in wit. The State Register, speaking of it, says, "He related a negro anecdote, by way of illustrating Captain Tyler. He said that two negroes (Kentucky negroes, we believe) once had a dispute whether God Almighty really made every thing. What, says one, do you think he made the gullinipper? Would the Lord make so mean and little a thing as the bill of a mosquito? So, says Linder, this Tyler is even meaner and littler than the bill of a mosquito!" At this exceedingly happy hit it is said the house was convulsed. The motion, of course, was lost.

The resolutions adopted by the convention are of the sort usually adopted at such places, and we could say very little for them. In one of them the convention resolve "that they know of no whig that stood shoulder to shoulder with them in the struggle of 1840 that will prove recreant to his trust in 1844." Of course, the convention never heard of W. L. May, J. C. Spencer, Henry A. Wise, Captain Tyler, &c. &c.—Another resolution appoints all the young whigs in the state delegates to the whig young men's convention at Baltimore, in May next. This we suppose is all right; but among the democrats, the young men are in the habit of appointing their own delegates to their conventions.—The third resolution we shall notice particularly, is however of a different stamp from the rest, and does credit to the convention. It was offered by J. Y. Seaman, Esq., of Chicago, and resolves "that the convention, in the name of the whig party of this state, repudiate the doctrine of repudiation." The resolution shines among the proceedings like a Benton mint drop on a pile of bogus.

The convention also took steps to get up a thorough and efficient organization of the whig party

for the approaching presidential contest, and the should admonish the democrats that the only way in which they can bring all their forces against the whigs, and thus make victory sure, is to "go and do likewise."

We have thus been to the trouble to sketch the doings of this convention, not only because they are matter of general interest, but also to let the whigs of La Salle see how obligingly the junta at Springfield have attended to their affairs in this convention, to which they sent no delegates and with which they probably wished to have nothing to do.

Democratic Circuit Conventions.

The last State Register contains the proceedings of the democratic convention of the 8th judicial circuit, held at Springfield on the 11th inst. Gen. W. L. D. EWING presided. Wm. WATERS, of the State Register, was unanimously chosen as delegate to the democratic national convention, with instructions to vote for Van Buren for president and Johnson for vice president; and JOHN CARRISON, Esq., of Sangamon, was chosen elector for that circuit, subject to the confirmation of a state convention, should one be called.

We also learn from the State Register that the democratic convention for the 5th judicial circuit nominated Col. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON elector of president and vice president, and WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Esq., delegate to the democratic national convention. The delegate was instructed to vote for Van Buren and Johnson, the old ticket.

The democrats of the first judicial circuit have nominated A. W. CAVARTY, Esq., elector for that circuit, and Col. JAMES DUNLAP, of Morgan co., delegate to the democratic national convention, who is also instructed to vote for Van Buren and Johnson.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Free Trader.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1843.

The democrats met last night in the hall of the house of representatives, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the organization on Monday. Upon the adoption of rules for the regulation of the caucus, some discussion occurred in relation to that requiring a majority for a choice. Several of the southern members thought it would tend more to the unanimity of the party to have two-thirds, and eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. Holmes and Rhet, of S. C., and several others whose names I do not know. The two-thirds vote was adopted at last by an overwhelming majority.

No primary nominations were made to the caucus, but each man was left to make his own nomination as he voted. In this way, there could be no misapprehension how each one voted, and no double dealing, so familiar in common legislative secret ballottings. And no man suggested any other method.

There are one hundred and thirteen members present. Seventy-six were necessary to a choice. On the first ballot, John W. Jones, of Virginia, had 77, and so was nominated. All the Illinois delegation, except Mr. Ficklin, was present and voted for Mr. Jones, who was the democratic nominee at the 25th congress and defeated in the house, after several ballottings, by one vote. It is understood that the two members from Illinois, elected as democrats, brought this about, in the hopes to produce a condition of things which would make Gov. Casey speaker.—The Missouri delegation supported Dr. John M. Davis of their own state; but it was for Jones as its second choice. The Michigan delegation, save Mr. Lyon, who has not arrived, was for Mr. Wilkins, who also got the Pennsylvania votes. Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, had a very respectable vote, coming from the South Carolina and Alabama and some of the North Carolina delegation, and also one from Connecticut. At the 26th congress after Jones was dropped, Mr. Lewis was taken up and came within one vote of an election with the Illinois delegation of democrats still scattering their votes. In view of this fact, it is presumed that Mr. Lewis would have been the next choice of the Illinois delegation after Mr. Jones.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

Matthew St. Clair Clarke called the house to order, and proceeded to call the roll. He called Maine, and then proceeded to New Hampshire. Here Mr. Campbell arose and asked if the New Hampshire members were elected according to law. Here loud cries of "go on with the call—go on, go on," arose. The clerk said he had good information of the election of the New Hampshire members. Mr. Campbell wanted to see the papers, which were passed to him. Loud cries "go on, go on," still were prevalent.

The clerk then proceeded without interruption to the end of the roll. He pronounced 189 members present, and consequently, a quorum. He asked if the house was ready for the election of a speaker. Upon the assent, ballots were ordered to be prepared.

Here Mr. Barnard arose and begged leave to read a paper he held in his hand. Objections were made and discussion begun. He talked of "gag laws." Mr. Chas. Ingersoll eloquently retorted, and referred to the gag of the last session and asked who adopted it. Dr. Duncan, Cave Johnson, and others, supported Mr. Ingersoll. The clerk put the motion for leave to read, which was not granted.

The house then voted to proceed *ritu recto* to the election of a speaker, which election resulted as follows. Necessary to a choice, 95:

Mr. Jones received 128 votes.
Mr. White " 59 "
Mr. Wilkins, 1 "

Mr. Jones was then conducted to the chair by John Quincy Adams and Mr. Coles of Va. He was sworn into office by Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama. He then made an eloquent and effective speech, of which I send you a copy.

The members then went up and were sworn. No objection was raised to the general ticket members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—8 o'clock p. m.

Much to the mortification of the whigs, who expected, and some of them actually hoped, to see a row kicked up, things have gone off very pleasantly and the house has done a good days business.